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EVACUATES IN FEBRUARY

"Not only are the Czecho-Slovak troops now successfully advancing in eastern Siberia, but an agreement has been effected between the governments of Great Britain and the United States providing for their repatriation from Vladivostok. American vessels will begin to arrive at that port by February 1, and a contingent of more than 10,000 Czecho-Slovak troops can be immediately embarked. It is expected that evacuation will proceed rapidly thereafter, and from that date the first purpose for which American soldiers were sent to Siberia may be regarded as accomplished.

COMPLICATIONS FEARED

"With respect to the second purpose, namely, the steadying of efforts at self-government or self-defense on the part of the Russians, the Government of the United States is impressed with the political instability and grave uncertainties of the present situation in eastern Siberia, as described in the aide memoire presented by the Japanese Ambassador December 8, and is disposed to the view that further military effort to assist the Russians in the struggle toward self-government may, in the present situation, lead to complications which would have exactly the opposite effect, prolonging possibly the period of readjustment and involving Japan and the United States in ineffective and needless sacrifices. It is felt accordingly to be unlikely that the second purpose for which American troops were sent to Siberia will be longer served by their presence here.

"In view, then, of the fact that the main purpose for which American troops were sent to Siberia is now at an end and of the considerations set forth in the communication of the Japanese Government of December 8, which subsequent events in eastern Siberia have strengthened, the Government of the United States has decided to begin at once arrangements for the concentration of the American forces at Vladivostok, with a view to their embarkation and departure immediately after the leaving of the first important contingent of Czecho-Slovak troops—that is to say, about February 1.

RAILWAY EXPERTS TO WITHDRAW

"Careful consideration has also been given to the possibility of continuing after the departure of the American troops the assistance of American railway experts in the operation of the Transsiberian and Chinese Eastern railways. It will be recalled that it is expressly stipulated in the plan for the supervision of these railways, which was submitted by the Japanese Ambassador at Washington January 15, 1919, that the arrangement should cease upon the withdrawal of the foreign military forces from Siberia, and that all foreign railway experts appointed under the arrangement should then be recalled forthwith. The experience of recent months in the operation of the railways under conditions of unstable civil authority and frequent local military interference furnishes a strong reason for abiding by the terms of the original agreement.

"Arrangements will be made accordingly for the withdrawal of the American railway experts under the same conditions and simultaneously with the departure of the American military forces.

NOT AN END OF CO-OPERATION

"The Government of the United States desires the Japanese Government to know that it regrets the necessity for this decision, because it seems to mark the end, for the time being at least, of co-operative effort by Japan and the United States to assist the Russian people, which had of late begun to bear important results and seemed to give promise for the future. The Government of the United States is most appreciative of the friendly spirit which has animated the Government of Japan in this undertaking, and is convinced that the basis of understanding which has been established will serve in the future to facilitate the common efforts of the two countries to deal with the problems which confront them in Siberia. The Government of the United States does not in the least relinquish the deep interest which it feels in

the political and economic fate of the people of Siberia nor its purpose to co-operate with Japan in the most frank and friendly way in all practical plans which may be worked out for the political and economic rehabilitation of that region."

LETTER BOX

LYNN HAVEN, FLORIDA.

The American Peace Society.

DEAR FRIENDS: Kindly accept my *many* thanks for the privilege of ordering our good PEACE ADVOCATE under old rates. Find inclosed post-office order of one dollar for the ensuing year, which send to the following address and greatly oblige a wonderfully pleased reader.

Sincerely,

ELMINA TITUS.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

THE FUTURE OF PROTESTANTISM in central Europe is giving much concern to ecclesiastical statesmen bred in the schools of Luther, Calvin, and Arminius, but especially to the followers of Luther. We alluded in our November, 1919, issue to the burdens that the war had laid upon American Lutheranism in taking up some of the religious and humanitarian enterprises that German Lutheran churches had carried on in possessions now non-German under the terms of the Peace Treaty. It is now announced that American-German Lutherans are planning to stand sponsor for an Ecumenical Lutheran Council to be held in the United States this year. Representatives of American and German churches with 75,000,000 adherents will then listen to the report on conditions in central Europe to be made by commissioners from the United States who have spent six months finding out what the precise facts are which the Lutheran clergy and laity face.

President Morehead, of Roanoke College, who has served on this commission, and who is soon to return to Europe to administer such immediate relief as can be given, is quoted as saying that "the Lutheran Church in America must guide the Lutheran Church in Germany, if it is to meet its present problems and remain a power in the world. If we fail, there is a danger that Protestantism there will pass." One of these problems is the change of a great organization from that of a subsidized and tax-supported State church to that of a voluntary-support basis, which is no easy problem, with economic conditions and social propaganda conditions as they now are. Apropos the issue of union of state and church, it is suggestive to find that in Scotland, the land of Knox, where Calvin "stamped his iron heel" so deeply, to quote Oliver Wendell Holmes, the United Free Church and the Church of Scotland, the state-recognized church, have decided to unite, the issues that hitherto divided them having come to be so insignificant compared with the problems now facing the church as a whole in a very secular world. In Czecho-Slavia, as we pointed out (December, 1919), the government has sharply defined this issue by affirming repeatedly, both in its organic law and in its executive's utterances, the separation of church and State; and already a split has come in the ranks of the Roman Catholic Church in consequence of the liberal governmental attitude.

SOVIET RUSSIA has a way of her own in dealing with the "conscientious objector" to war, which, if it is operative, deserves consideration. Here is the plan:

1. Persons who, on account of their religious convictions, cannot take part in military service are bound, subject to the judgment of the National Tribunal, to replace it by an equal period in the service of their comrades, by sanitary service—mainly in the hospitals for contagious diseases—or by other work of public service, at the option of the recruit.

2. The National Tribunal, in giving its judgment for the substitution of civil work for military service, shall demand a report on each case from the United Council of Religious Groups and Communities of Moscow. Evidence shall be given as to whether such religious conviction precludes participation in military service, as well as to the sincerity and honesty of the refractory person.

3. In exceptional cases the United Council of Religious Groups and Communities may apply to the All-Russian Central Executive Committee for the complete exemption of a person, without the substitution of any other service whatsoever, if they are able to prove by written documents on the question, and by the life hitherto led by the said person, that such a substitution would be incompatible with his religious convictions.

Supplementary.—The claim for exemption may be made by the person himself or by the United Council. The latter may demand that the case be tried at the National Tribunal in Moscow.

(Signed)

LENIN,

President of the Council of People's Commissars.

KURSKY,

Commissar of Justice.

BONCH BRUYEVITCH,

State Chancellor.

FOTIEVA, *Secretary.*

THE ADULT RESIDENTS OF THE FIRST SCHLESWIG plebiscite zone, voting February 10, by approximately a 3 to 1 vote, decided to resume allegiance to Denmark and say "good-bye" to Germany. Voting in the second plebiscite zone will come March 7 and probably will have the same result. The German press complains that the conditions of the voting were unfair; and adds that it is far easier to annex 6,000 Germans than it is to assimilate them. All of which may be true; but any other outcome of the voting was hardly to be expected. A preponderance of Danes existed, and what more natural than that they should want to become politically what they were culturally and racially!

CHINA'S POLITICAL FUTURE is thought by competent investigators to rest so largely on stabilization of her domestic finances and on rectification of her deeply rooted system of living on funds borrowed abroad, that the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan, through their representatives, assembled in Paris last May, agreed that a new international consortium should be formed to aid the Republic in its public enterprises, and this without any one creditor power profiting by the arrangement. It was agreed:

(a) That no country should attempt to cultivate special spheres of influence;

(b) That all existing options held by a member of any

of the national groups should, so far as practicable, be turned into the consortium as a whole;

(c) That the four banking groups of the countries in question should act together in concert and in an effective partnership in the interests of China; and,

(d) That the consortium's operations should deal primarily with loans to the Chinese Republic or to provinces of the Republic, or with loans guaranteed or officially having to do with the Republic or its provinces, and in each instance of character sufficient to warrant a general issue.

Four of the five governments gave quick assent to the principles and details agreed upon in Paris. Japan held off and made special stipulations. Events have since so shaped themselves in northern Asia that Japan has modified her policy of aggression toward China and now is in a more tractable and co-operative mood. Therefore the first steps in this process of co-operation have begun to be registered, and the sailing of Thomas W. Lamont, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., for Japan and China in mid-February is a sign of the times. Inasmuch as China must consent to some such arrangement as this, the solution thus proposed is encouraging; but, considered abstractly, it has the defect of perpetuating a status in which no people can possibly come to fullest perfection as a political entity. China already has suffered grave injury by the debtor rôle she has filled for so long a time. American influence pretty consistently has been against encouragement of this dependent status. The United States only comes in now by practically dictating the terms, which she is able to do by her combined moral and money power.

CANADA'S PLACE AS A NATION and her right to the representation accorded her under the League of Nations' Covenant have been discussed frankly throughout the British dominions, in the United States Senate, and in Canada since the treaty was signed. The statements in the United States Senate have been hostile in some cases, and they have had their effect on the utterances of Canadian officials, who have replied, though of course they have differentiated between the significance of opinions that are personal and any formal action of the Senate. When the latter comes, then they will speak officially and in no uncertain terms, just as they have to the old guard, British imperialistic politicians and advocates in London, who more or less openly challenge the position insisted upon by Premier Borden at Paris and conceded by Lloyd-George and by the signatory powers. Just what the Canadian position is, as defined by officials now in power at Ottawa, may be inferred from a statement by Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, a prominent former Liberal who took office in the coalition ministry. He said:

"Great Britain has only one vote and each of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire has a vote in its own right as an original member of the League. Those who contend that Great Britain has six votes wholly ignore the fact that the British Empire is composed of a group of free, self-governing nations of equal status though not of equal power, and that each of these nations is a member of the League and has a right to participate in its deliberations.

Canada's right to membership in the League is well stated in the Republican minority report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate on the Peace Treaty, prepared by Senator McCumber.

"One desires to avoid comparisons, but it is a simple statement of fact to say that in the effort to establish world peace more Canadians fell in battle or died of wounds than soldiers of the United States. Canada asked and Canada received no favors at Paris; she sought only justice and fair play and these have been cheerfully accorded to her by the nations which have ratified the treaty, and I believe that Canada will yet receive the same recognition at the hands of her neighbors to the south."

PROHIBITION OR SEVERE RESTRICTIVE CONTROL of the liquor-making and vending business of Europe is bound to come in Europe on grounds economic if not ethical. The King of England, in his speech opening the present session of Parliament, referred to the matter in grave terms, and in the debate following the address members cited the "dryness" of the United States and of Canada as producing a fiscal superiority for the "reconstruction" process, which could not be overlooked by British statesmen. Neither the terrible experience of the war nor the perilous treasury deficits of the days since the armistice seem to have led John Bull to cease his resort to strong drink. Thus in 1914 he spent £164,000,000; in 1918, £259,000,000; and it is predicted that the figures for 1919 will show the staggering sum of £400,000,000. To these debits there must be added, of course, the sums taxpayers have to pay for the crime and disease that liquor causes. It is figures like these that tend to "chill" American sympathy for Great Britain in any fiscal distress she may be in. The coming Scotch elections are expected to indicate how the tide of opinion is running there in the face of this showing. There the churches and the temperance reformers have awakened and are beginning to follow American tactics in converting electors and in prodding parliamentary representatives. Scotland had her John Knox as well as her Robert Burns, and when the Knoxian qualities of the race are touched, results happen with a grim relentlessness.

AERIAL NAVIGATION OVER SWISS TERRITORY, both for reasons common to all States' welfare and also for those special to this neutral Republic, is to be most stringently regulated. The Federal Council's recent decree orders that all Swiss companies must obtain permits from the government before beginning to construct machines or operate the same; and all foreign builders' applications will be subjected to the strictest sort of investigation. Transport of money, munitions, and explosives over Swiss territory is absolutely forbidden, and to use machines equipped with wireless apparatus will be a reserved right strictly dependent upon federal license.

GERMANY'S FORMER EMPEROR, by a revised decree of the Supreme Council, is to escape trial. Holland, that declined to give him up, is to be his permanent custodian, at some unnamed—as yet—Elba. The Allied Powers also have decided that Germans under indictment by them shall be tried at Leipsic by Germans. Adverse evidence will be furnished, verdicts scrutinized, and in some cases reversed probably.

BOOK REVIEWS

Thoughts of a Psychiatrist on the War and After. By William A. White. Paul B. Hoeber, New York. Pp. 137. \$1.75.

This volume by the professor of nervous and mental diseases, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and superintendent of a hospital which has handled a very large number of cases of soldiers "shocked" in the recent war, is of a kind not known in the post-war literature of other great combats. It comes, therefore, as a new source of data for any person interested in suppression of war and desiring intelligent information about its effects on the man who fights willingly or unwillingly, on his kindred who have him in mind while he is away and who also have to adjust their lives to innumerable new economic and social conditions while armed peoples grapple with each other.

The first thesis of the author that arrests attention is that it is quite possible to overstate the social crisis following the late war. In volume but not in kind, quantitatively but not qualitatively, it is different. Individuals and small and large groups have in previous years had to undergo just what the world faces now. But today the precise effects of combat on all concerned are registered more accurately than ever before and are being subjected to closer study and analysis.

Facing the present complication of international relations, he argues that of necessity idealistic group action is more difficult when immature standards of national life—not to mention international relations—prevail. Consequently, "forced" agreement on an ideal program, while comforting for a time to the nations with a high standard, nevertheless must tend to become ineffective through the acts of nations with low standards of culture. Individuals and peoples *en masse* do decline in morale following war. Instinct of a rudimentary sort gains ascendancy over reason and conscience. Hate, cruelty, and deceit are condoned. Lust is rampant among those who fight and those who do not. An infantile reaction of antagonism to authority, whether spiritual or secular, comes to the surface, and buildings are defiled and sacred relics of the churches are destroyed. Prayers for the defeat and destruction of foes arise, as among savages. Art comes to the aid of the preacher and creates cartoons and posters of hate. "The long battle for the control of the emotions of instinct by the intelligence seems to have been lost, and man slips back to be again dominated by his feelings." Not the least of these latter is the feeling of fear, which is common enough in its more obvious form as plain cowardice, but to the psychiatrist is registered in mild neuroses and psychotic episodes, to be dealt with by him in the light of psychopathological investigation. But the significant portion of this book is the author's argument, on scientific grounds, that up to the present time war has been inevitable and necessary for the rejuvenescence of the race. Whether it will be in the future "depends upon whether some sublimated forms of procedure can adequately be substituted." He is quite sure that any international organization assuming to control humanity must have for its basis love rather than hate. "Devotion to selfish ends makes enemies; consecration to service invariably commands a following." Or, to put it technically, "Reprisals or other punitive measures are useful when addressed to constructive ends. Speaking in physiological terms, they are useful for conditioning behavior along desirable lines after the manner of the conditioned reflex. When used solely for selfish purposes, as a means of self-indulgence in hate and self-exploitation, they can only be expected to be destructive in their final results." Hence the best product of the war will be the granting of a measure of larger opportunity to all the handicapped peoples of the earth and protecting them while they rise.

The Truth About China and Japan. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Dodd, Mead and Co., N. Y. City. Pp. 155, with appendices and maps. \$2.00.

Long service in the Chinese customs, wide travel in the Far East, and memories and experiences of residence in China that date back to his boyhood and have continued